

FIRST OF NEXT WEEK.

SENATE WILL BE READY TO ADJOURN AT THAT TIME.

Or at least that is Senator Allison's expressed opinion—Hill and Mitchell hope to get their resolution through for the election of Senators.

Washington, May 25.—The outlook as to the line of proceeding in the senate during the present week is not very clear. It is the general understanding that the debate on Senator Butler's bond resolution will continue to-day and possibly longer, but if it holds beyond to-day there will be an effort to dispose of it with the general deficiency appropriation bill. This is the only one of the appropriation bills which has not received the attention of the senate, and as it now has been reported the members of the appropriations committee are very anxious to take it up at the earliest practicable date.

On the other hand, Senator Butler, who has charge of the bond bill, feels that if a vote is not had on this bill before this appropriation bill is passed it may be impossible to hold a quorum and will therefore insist on going forward to a finish before the deficiency bill is considered.

The opponents of the bond bill will try to prevent a vote being reached at all, and some of them will obstruct its progress to the fullest extent possible.

It is expected that during the week the bill to repeal the provision of the revenue act of 1902 which allows the use of the arts will be passed without opposition. The filled cheese bill is also to be debated on opportunity offers. Senator Lodge counts upon time to consider the immigration bill.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, hopes also to get up his resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, as does Senator Hill, the bill defining contempt of court.

The task is general that the date of the final adjournment will depend almost entirely upon the length of time the president may hold the river and harbor bill.

Senator Allen expressed the opinion Saturday that in case of early action by the president, whether favorably or adversely, that the senate would be prepared to adjourn by the first of next week.

The Bermuda Is a Flyer.

New York, May 25.—News reached this city yesterday from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, that the steamship Bermuda with a large party of passengers and a cargo of ammunition and provisions had a narrow escape from being captured by the Spanish warships on her last cruise to Cuba. This was the Bermuda's second successful trip. She crossed the St. John's river on April 27. Lieut. Col. Leida Vidal was in charge of the expedition and the steamer was in command of Capt. E. G. Reilly. The Bermuda had to get to a place on the northern coast of Cuba some ten miles east of Cardenas and at once began to blow her boats.

It was said yesterday by one in authority that the first boat captured, being overloaded, and that five men were drowned, among them being N. De Cardenas, a brother of Col. Nicholas de Cardenas, one of the insurgent leaders. The cargo was all landed when one of the boats got adrift. Some of the party began shooting. Suddenly the flash of an electric light was seen directly over the ship's masthead. The shouts of the men had been heard by a Spanish warship which was patrolling the coast. There was a flash and a roar, and a solid shot passed about 300 feet from the ship. Capt. Reilly headed his ship eastward, and was pulling away from the Spaniards very quickly. A few moments after a second shot was fired, and went wide. Then it was discovered that two Spanish gunboats were in pursuit. The race between the warships and the filibuster was an exciting one, but the Bermuda had no trouble in showing the Spaniards her heels. When day dawned nothing could be seen of the gunboats.

Li Hung Chang's Scheme.

London, May 25.—A Berlin correspondent says: It is said that Li Hung Chang has concluded negotiations with Russia by which, in return for the concession of a Russian railway through Manchuria, Russia, consents to China nearly double the import duties at the treaty ports, whereas the Dutch levies on China's land frontiers are to be almost abolished. It is doubtful if the other powers will consent to the increase of duties without counterconcessions.

In spite of vehement opposition, the emperor of China has confirmed the formation of a club in Peking for the purpose of studying the reforms which China needs.

Turkish Export Order.

Madrid, May 25.—Senor Canovas de Castillo, the premier, declares that he will not sanction the export orders for tobacco from Cuba which were given prior to Capt. Gen. Weyler's decree prohibiting the export of tobacco. He is presumably in reply to the representations made by the United States government to Spain in regard to the prohibition of the export of tobacco from Cuba.

Business for the Week.

Washington, May 25.—The house is rapidly clearing the decks for final adjournment. Conference reports are likely to consume a large portion of the time of the house this week, as they did last. In the last days of a session little indulgence is given members, and by the operation of the rules in matter of high privilege, like conference reports, questions can be brought to a vote at the will of the leaders.

The general clamor for unanimous consent legislation, which will become urgent as the session draws to a close, promises to be entirely checked at this session by the action of Mr. Kern (Pop.), of Nebraska, if he persists in his threat. He demands the "regular order" at every opportunity, and threatens to continue doing so to the end of his congressional career, unless the speaker recognizes him to move the passage of a bill to grant an abandonment of the military reservation to his state.

The Phillips labor commission bill and the Erdman arbitration bill, which were crowded out by conference reports last week, will be brought up this week if time permits.

The bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the present tariff law, in the shape of the compromise proposition agreed on by the friends and foes of the measure, will, however, be allowed the right of way before the two bills. There are six election cases on the calendar. The Murray vs. Elliott case, from South Carolina, and the Mitchell vs. Walsh case, from New York, in both of which the majority reports favor the Republican contestants, are the most urgent of these, and it is the intention of the leaders to dispose of them at this session.

Got Caught at It.

New York, May 25.—Henry Zelling, of 307 Lenox avenue, was arrested yesterday. With Franz Sedgwick and William Matzner, captured Saturday, he is charged with swindling wholesale merchants and jobbers. They are alleged to have operated under the name of B. Blank & Co., of 29 Murray street, this city. The police say that a large number of letters were seized and these show the men to have operated in a wide field.

It is alleged that large quantities of goods were ordered in the name of B. Blank & Co., and most of these orders were filed promptly, under the idea that the goods were for a Greenwich street firm by the same name. Letters seized show that orders were sent to C. A. Root & Co., cigar manufacturers, of Red Lion, Pa.; Alexander Knabe, of Dalltown, Pa.; and E. M. Cohen, of Lancaster, Pa., but they made inquiries and demanded money in advance. A list of 600 merchants and manufacturers was found, but whether or not all of them had received orders from the firm is not known. It is alleged that a large quantity of goods are stored there to await delivery to the men in freight houses.

Milwaukee Strikers.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 25.—Yesterday was the first Sunday that the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company has operated its cars since the strike was inaugurated three weeks ago to-day. During the day there were no disturbances, but last night cars were freely stoned and eggs were thrown at the cars. The evening several motormen and a policeman were struck with stones and removed to hospitals. A large mob of Poles gathered at Lee and Bremen streets and attacked the cars and officers. Policeman Kruse was stabbed and seven arrests were made. Several cars were pelted with bottles containing blue vitriol and muriatic acid, and the stoning of what few passengers who rode on them were ruined. There were many arrests throughout the city last night. The patronage on the cars does not improve, and there is no improvement in the general boycott of business men sympathizing with the strikers.

Minister Not Heard From.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 25.—No important developments have come to light in connection with the story of Rev. Francis Herndon and the two missing girls, Genevieve Clarkson and Annie Samuels. When the Samuels girl left here or disappeared in January last it was given out on her own statement that she intended to visit her friend, Fritz Hildson, in the employ of the Pullman company at Chicago. It is said a letter has been received in this city from Hildson, saying the girl cannot be found in Chicago. The police have found books, apparel and other things in the pastor's room in the church which have been identified as belonging to the missing girls.

The woman, Dyer, who has been arrested on the charge of murdering numerous infants, has been sentenced to hang.

Middle, Ala., May 25.—Sixty men, supposed to be participants in the recent Bermuda expedition, arrived in this city Saturday night. They are said to be enroute back to Tucson, where they will take their chances on finding the next expedition. For some reason the men were unable to land in Cuba from the Bermuda, and they made a run from a Spanish man-of-war to Central America, taking passage to Mexico. Here they are being cared for by the Cuban army and will probably be passengers on the Plant Line steamer for Tampa to-day.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION.

IOWA, KANSAS, ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN VISITED.

By Just Such Another Tornado as Destroyed Sherman Recently. No Estimation Can Be Given of the Lives That Were Lost, but They Will Run Up in the Hundreds.

Des Moines, Ia., May 26.—Forty-three killed, a score fatally injured and about fifty people less seriously hurt is as near as can be estimated last night, the result of the destructive tornado which swept portions of Iowa, Illinois and Kansas Sunday night. The property loss is heavy, but accurate estimates are thus far an impossibility.

The storm originated near the town of Akeney, ninety-five miles north of Des Moines. As near as can be ascertained from those who saw the sight, two clouds, one from the northwest and one from the southwest, met and then dropped on the earth and wrought their havoc. The storm moved northeastward. Near the town of Bondurant it killed its first victims, the members of the Balle family. The storm was seen from Bondurant. Many farmers who had attended the church services had been unable to get home before the storm and their lives were thus saved.

The track of the tornado at this point was about a quarter of a mile wide. It passed onward, going north of the town of Sandaga.

The town of Valeria was almost completely ruined. The buildings were demolished when they stood in the full force of the storm, and those which stood along the edges of the storm were moved and twisted and in other ways injured. A school house was taken bodily away and the fragments of it have so far escaped discovery. The family of Charles Phalen seems to have been the greatest sufferer near this point. It was literally wiped out of existence, together with their possessions. A pitiful story is told of how two children tried to hold the door against the storm until the house was lifted up bodily. There were some strange pranks played near this town. An old man holding a babe was lifted up and dropped in an adjoining field without the least injury being done to him or the child.

The storm then moved on, passing near the town of Mingo. At this point it did its last damage in Jasper county. Some of the spectators say that the cloud separated, others that it was lifted upward and sped on in midair with a frightful noise. The latter theory is probably the correct one. Later in the evening a tornado seems to have struck near Manchester, in Delaware county, although reports are still meager from there. It is possible that that was the same storm; that is, that after traveling 150 miles in mid-air it once more dropped down to the earth and laid bare a strip half a mile wide and six or eight miles long. There were serious disturbances in Northeastern Iowa, and they may have been in the wake of the same cloud, crossing the Mississippi river in Clayton county. The weather bureau is attempting to trace the progress of the storm as herein indicated.

The total loss of property is hard to estimate. The crops, which were ruined, can be replanted in many cases, as the season is still comparatively early. The buildings destroyed will aggregate from \$100,000 to \$200,000, for unfortunately only one thinly populated community, Valeria, was in its path.

Rockford, Ill., May 26.—Four killed and many injured, a number of them fatally, is the result of the cyclone which swept through this section Sunday night at midnight, besides great loss to property and ruin of crops in the path of the storm.

Oxford, Mich., May 26.—A terrible cyclone struck the village of Oakwood last evening and entirely wiped it off the earth, destroying all the buildings and leaving death and destruction in its trail.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 26.—Passengers on a train from the north to-night say that some twenty-five or thirty persons have been drowned at North McGregor.

Elgin, Ill., May 26.—The factory of the Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle company was damaged by the storm to the extent of over \$100,000. Fourteen persons were killed and many others injured. The patients in the city were blown away and the patients had narrow escapes from death from flying debris.

Mount Clemens, Mich., May 26.—Some thirty houses in Frome, Butler and Imhof streets were blown down and many of them literally torn to pieces. As yet no deaths are reported, but many were injured.

Chicago, Ill., May 26.—Sunday night's storm proved a veritable cyclone in the suburbs lying along the Wisconsin branch of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. Thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed and many persons were injured, some so seriously that they may die.

Indians Killed Eighteen.

San Bernardino, Mex., May 26.—Word has been brought here of an attack made by a band of renegade Indians upon the Jolas ranch, near here. The Indians killed eighteen persons, several of them being women and children. As soon as the news of the outrage reached here a volunteer company of sixty men was formed and started in pursuit of the Indians.

Late advices from Cuba report heavy losses by the Spaniards.

Alcohol Clause.

Washington, May 26.—Mr. Kemp (Pop.), Nebraska, resumed his obstructive policy at the opening of the session of the house yesterday, entering objections wherever possible. Mr. Eshbach, of Wisconsin, promptly replied the day for District of Columbia business. When it was concluded, on motion of Mr. Evans (rep.) Kentucky, the house went into committee of the whole to consider the bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the tariff law.

Mr. Evans, in charge of the bill, opened the debate in support of the measure, explaining the necessity for the legislation. He said the bill would not effect the claims now pending, amounting to \$15,000,000.

Mr. Evans offered an amendment to the bill which had been agreed upon as a compromise by some of the friends and opponents of the measure. It provided for a joint committee of three members from each house of Congress to consider all questions relating to the free use of alcohol in the arts, to report their conclusions to congress in December.

Mr. Russell (rep.), Connecticut, in charge of the opposition of the bill, said as conceived it to be the policy of the republican party to care for and foster the manufacturing industries of the country, and so conservative he believed it should give manufacturers free alcohol for use in the arts. Indeed, he said, the platform of 1892, brought in by Major McKinley (ap- plauded) explained a declaration for free alcohol.

"How do you account for the fact," interrupted Mr. McMillin (dem.), Tennessee, "that Major McKinley while chairman of the committee on ways and means made no provision for free alcohol in what is known as the McKinley bill?"

Mr. Russell, in reply, called attention that the McKinley law reduced the tax on alcohol 37 1/2 per cent and at the same time increased the import duties on goods manufactured of which alcohol is used.

"Give us the McKinley law as a substitute and we will forego the demand for free alcohol," he said.

Mr. Hill followed in opposition to the bill. He said there were three advocates of the repeal: the whisky trust from profit; the wood-alcohol trust, for the same reason, and the democratic party because it believed in large internal revenue taxes and low custom duties.

In the Senate.

Washington, May 26.—The general deficiency bill, the last of the supply bills, was before the senate throughout the day and passed just before adjournment. It temporarily displaced the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds. As passed, the bill carries about \$10,000,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the house bill. The most important amendment agreed to up to 2 o'clock was that of \$1,542,979 to the Southern Pacific company for transportation of mails. At 2 o'clock the bond bill was formally laid before the senate and Mr. Pritchard (rep.), of North Carolina, was recognized, but after some discussion the bond bill was informally laid aside and the consideration of the deficiency bill continued. All of the committee amendments were agreed to. An amendment by Mr. Mitchell (rep.) of Oregon, to pay the claim of John Roach, the ship builder, was ruled out on a point of order.

Methodist Conference.

Cleveland, O., May 26.—It was by all odds the most tumultuous session that has yet been held. There was a sharp between the ministerial and lay delegates, and for a time, shouting for recognition, calling for rulings of the chair on points of order that had never been heard before, and altogether the scenes were more exciting than are usually witnessed at Methodist political conventions.

The contest came up over the fourth section of the new constitution as reported by the committee. When the report was read an amendment providing for equal representation of the laymen in the general conference was proposed.

Northern Presbyterians.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 26.—The Presbyterian general assembly yesterday decided to take no action in reference to church unity, favoring the report which was presented on this subject, and which called for a declaration that this is a Protestant Christian country.

Held for Manslaughter.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 26.—The coroner's jury in the case of Harry Martin, the doctor's solicitor who was stabbed to death by Mayor Waters Saturday night, returned a verdict yesterday, holding Waters on the charge of manslaughter and fixing his bail at \$1,000.

Field and garden truck is suffering for rain in Arkansas.

Cuban Fair Opened.

New York, May 26.—The formal opening of the Cuban fair, the proceeds of which are to go to help the revolutionists, occurred in Madison Square Garden last night. Gen. Daniel Sickles was the chief orator. He strongly urged recognition for the Cubans.

Unique parrot handles are those with Dresden china figures in a framework of gilt. Long ivory handles, with tracings of gold and silver, are to be seen on other parrots.—Jewelry Circular.

FOR HOME MAKERS.

A GRAND RESIDENCE FOR THOSE OF MODERATE MEANS.

Hot Air Heating Is Now an Important Consideration—Some Practical Suggestions for That Method of Warming the House.

(Copyrighted 1890.)

When a man starts out to build a house, after having settled the question of location, size, price and general style, the most important matter that remains to be decided is the method of heating. The larger proportion of dwellings make use of the air system, and, all things considered, there is none that is more satisfactory. Hot air furnaces offer very convenient means of communicating warmth to a dwelling of almost any dimensions—its special advantage being that it is properly managed it constantly brings into the house a large body of fresh air, and so contributes most materially to the ventilation of the building.

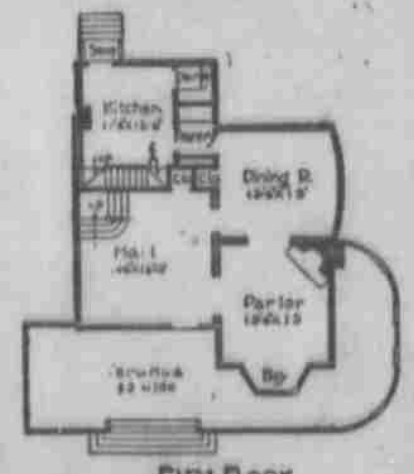
This is effected by a furnace placed in the lower portion of the house, which being duly provided with flues and registers, heats and distributes through all parts of the establishment a quantity of fresh air in proportion to the dimensions and capacity of the air chamber in which it is placed. A fundamental point of this system is the supply of pure air to this air chamber, which should be provided by a duct or air passage from that side of the house on which the air is likely to be the most pure. But the objections elated against stoves when made with thin plates of metal without any lining to protect them from becoming red hot apply with equal force to a vast majority of hot air furnaces now in use. Air delivered from a furnace should never exceed the temperature indicated by 120 degrees Fahrenheit; where the heat reaches 150 degrees to 180 degrees at the point of delivery, the effects are undoubtedly pernicious.



HOUSE HEATED BY HOT AIR.

The principle to be attended to in construction of all hot air furnaces is to generate and communicate the greatest amount of heat with a given quantity of fuel, without producing any change in the breathing property of the air. A common fault is that the water pan is allowed to become empty, so that the heated air has that dry and stuffy quality of which many people justly complain. But with water constantly evaporating in the furnace, with cold air drawn from outdoors, and with such an arrangement of pipes that every room will receive its due proportion of heat, there is no system more satisfactory for ordinary houses, nor is any more economical—an important consideration.

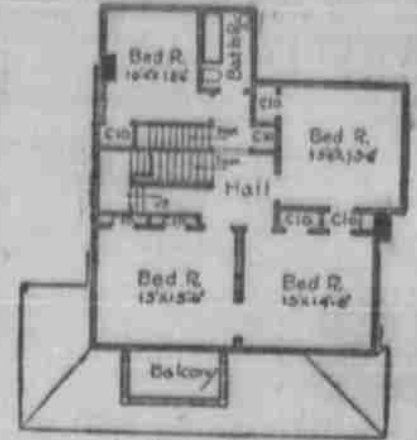
Many house-holders urge objections to the hot air system that at first glance seem to be well founded. They themselves, have these furnaces and they never tire of recounting their tribulations with them. They say that there are certain rooms in their houses that never get a particle of heat, although they force the furnace so that it eats up coal by the ton and makes the rest of the house unbearable; and often an impression exists that certain pipes and registers will always be favored, and that one or more (generally the one to the north) is bound to go without heat. Such people will at once dispute the assertion that each pipe can be made to draw as well as its fellows, and that every register, properly managed, will throw out its quota of heat.



FIRST FLOOR.

The one prime fault with most hot air heaters is that the cold air box is very much too small. The size of this is generally left to the judgment of the carpenter and builder, and it made small so as not to be in the way. It is simply a physical fact that no more hot air can be sent out of the furnace than cold air goes in. If the cold box has an aperture of five square feet, and the hot air pipes aggregate ten square feet, it stands to reason that half of the hot air pipes will be starved. An easy test of the matter is this: Wait until you have a hot fire in your furnace, and then open all the registers and hold a lighted candle before each one in turn. If there is a down draught through one or more of the registers, the furnace, starved for cold air, is drawing through one of those with the least upward draught in order to discharge it when heated through the others. If your hot air furnace fails to give satisfaction, and

is of a reliable make and in good condition, investigate your cold air supply first of all; then see that each of the hot air pipes is taken only from the crown of the furnace; that each pipe has a distinct pitch (the greater the better) and finally it may be well to cover the pipes with asbestos in order to prevent them from losing heat by radiation. If you have a good furnace to begin with, do not give up until you have mastered the problem and obtained the results you should obtain.



SECOND FLOOR.

The accompanying plan is for a house with hot air heating. The width of this house including veranda is 48 ft. 4 ins.; its depth, including front veranda, 40 ft. 0 ins. Its foundation is of stone and brick. The first story, clapboards; the second story, gable, dormers, roofs and veranda enclosure, shingles. The cellar measures 7 ft. 6 ins. in height; the first story, 9 ft.; second story, 8 ft. 6 ins., and the attic, 8 ft. It is finished throughout with three-coat plaster. The flooring is of North Carolina pine; the trim, white wood; main staircase, ash; kitchen and bath room, wainscoted. The laundry is in cellar under kitchen, and the kitchen has a portable range.

The first impression of this house is, if built in the northern part of the United States, some people might say that, the chimney being on the outside of the house instead of being run up through the center, that the open fireplace in the parlor would not give heat; it is not so. If the house faces the north the furnace should be about under the center of the parlor, drawing through the chimney nearest it; if the house faces the south it should be about under the kitchen where the word "down" is shown in the floor plan, drawing principally through the chimney shown in the floor plan running through the kitchen and the bedroom in second floor, and if the cold air duct is as large in the aggregate as in the hot air pipes every room should be sufficiently warm enough to heat the house seventy degrees in zero weather.

This house would cost about \$1300—including the heating apparatus, range and mantel—built within 100 miles of New York City, although in many sections of the country the cost should be much less where labor or materials are cheaper.

CONSOLATION FOR OLD MAIDS.

Statistics Show That the Wise Women Marry Late.

The strides which the movement among American women to secure for themselves an independent livelihood has made during the last two or three decades are simply astounding. Nothing can illustrate this better than the following figures, which have reference to the number of women in the United States in each profession in 1890, the figures in brackets being the corresponding figures for 1870:

In 1890 there were 4,455 female doctors (527); 337 female dentists (24); 240 female lawyers (5); 1,235 female preachers (67); 180 female engineers and land surveyors (none); 25 female architects (1); 11,000 lady painters and sculptors (412); 5,000 female authors (159); 835 female journalists (35); 24,518 female musicians (5,735); 3,949 actresses (692); 684 female theatrical managers (105); 21,295 shorthand writers (7); 44,048 clerks, secretaries, etc. (8,106); 27,777 female bookkeepers (none). From this it becomes evident that women who have frequented universities, at least in America, marry much later than others. It is perhaps a natural result of this circumstance that divorcees are virtually a thing unknown among these late-marrying women students.

A Good Answer.

One of the new members of congress was recently an amused listener to the vituperation of an enraged citizen heaped on the offending head of a post-office clerk who, he thought, had overcharged him for some mail matter he was sending off.

"The fact is," said the enraged citizen, "that these d— fool congressmen make a lot of d— fool laws, then they get a lot of d— fools to interpret them and another lot of d— fools to execute them, and the result is—"

"Did it ever occur to you, my friend," interrupted the M. C., going to the rescue of the clerk, "that there are a lot of d— fools not in official life who haven't the sense either to make, interpret, execute or understand the laws?" And the postoffice clerk chuckled as his irate friend turned away.—New York Tribune.

Coming Home.

First Fisherman—Let me carry that basket. Anyone can see you're green at this business.

Second Fisherman—Why, how should I carry it?

First Fisherman—As if there was something in it.

Clara—Mr. Nicotello said my face was classic. What is classic? Dora—Oh, most anything old.—Good News.